FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-Thin plates of metal in the backs of books are a new London notion. There is a plot afoot to crush poker in Europe. The St. James' Gazette and also certain officials are encouraging it. -Out of 700,000,000 passengers on British railways last year only 100 were killed; in addition 857 employes, tres-passers, or suicides were killed.

British Guianea is making large shipments of gold to England, and the prospects are that the shipments will rival in value the great exports of in value the great exports of sugar, molasses and rum.

-Two years ago Baroness Alquier left \$1,200,000 to the City of Paris for an asylum to be named after her. The municipality has now purchased a park of 275 acres and will creet the asylum therein.

Herr William Herz, the famous Berlin manufacturer of ladies' cloaks, recently celebrated the completion of the 100,000th cloak of this season's make with a grand banquet to all his employes.

-A most astonishing phenomenon of the Japanese earthquake was the splitting of the Paupundayang mountain. In a flash of time it was split into seven Where the lone mountain had stood, loomed up seven peaks, each some seven thousand feet high.

The discovery of a new variety of coffee-plant in West Africa is reported. The berry greatly resembles that of Arabia in appearance and flavor, but grows on a rapidly-developing and very productive tree nearly seven feet high instead of on a shrub.

-An experiment was recently made of a female omnibus conductor on the Steel, and his native place Dennison, new line between Piccadilly Circus and Iowa. He is a son of a well-to-do fur-King's Cross. She only lasted a day. Most probably she met with an offer of Methodist missionary. He went away marriage and closed her connection last March and returned because of with one bus to get another as legitimate. - London Court Journal.

through a solution of sulphate of quinine upon the blossoming of plants has been made known by Sachs. From a plants germinated and grown under the influence of such light, while thriving otherwise, develop only small, imperfect, and speedily perishable flowers. Light transmitted in a similar way through pure water impaired in no way the blossoming powers.

- Fred Archer is still talked about While at Newmarket the other day the Prince of Wales made a pilgrimage to Leone. his grave, where he sent for Archer's sister and baby daughter and sympa-thized with them. Patriotic indignation has been expressed because French
papers have said that English ladies
loved Archer for his fine eyes as well
as for his riding. A proposition to

With Bishop Taylor the party proceeded and arrived at Kabenda the 20th of
May.

"Upon first landing at Kebanda," with much favor.

the bones of Joseph himself, with the nothing on earth except my mother and the State." Near by is the tomb peror often spends an hour in medita-tion and prayer.

THE EUCALYPTUS.

Imported as an Ornament, It Has Been tablished between San Francisco and ing a tom-tom or native drum.

the Australasian islands, enterprising "A big bell is suspended from the persons sought to transfer some of the wild products of the latter region to the The crowd around the funeral rack at California soil. One thing attracted the attention of the admirers of uature, everybody dances. That is, they turn and that was the encalyptus tree, which formed ninety-nine per cent, of the forest vegetation of Australia. This tree grows very rapidly in that country, with a straight stem reaching common ly two hundred and fifty feet in height, and having a circumference of seventy feet at the base. It was believed that as this tree produced a great mass of leaves it could be utilized for shade as well as ornamentation, if the soil of the Pacific States should be found suitable to its growth. The experiment was tried, and slips of the Australian forest giant transferred to California, where they soon took root and thrived in the prolific soil of the Golden State. The tree was found to furnish honey to bees, and in this way alone the for-eigner was soon ascertained to be a valuable addition to the honey-giving products of that now extensive honeyproducing State.

It was ascertained that the eucalyptus globulus, or blue gum, could be further utilized as a remedy for marsh and other fevers. So valuable, indeed, is it that it will destroy and feed upon the animalculi of marshy regions and help to eradicate mosquitoes by destroying the food on which they exist. Its value by being efficacious in such fevers has given to the tree among many persons, especially the Spanish Americans, the name of the "fever tree," and it is therefore somewhat revered by the natives of Spanish Ameri-can countries along the Pacific coast. The tree produces an ossential oil which is valuable, and a resin like the resin of cinchona. An extract made from the tree vields a substance capable of neutralizing strong acids and forming crystalline salts. The leaves, dried and powdered, have been found useful as a medicine for certain maladies, and the bark and wood have also been utilized for the same purpose. But the discov ery of the most remarkable use to which this tree can be put was the result of an accident a couple of years ago. The cucalyptus tree had flourished on California soil and had been employed as an ornament and shade tree in many of the cities and settlements along the Pacific coast. will be remmbered that for a long time past the engineers all over the country suffered from scale forming in their boilers and from corrosion. About a couple of years ago Mr. George Downle, the proprietor of a flouring mill at Salinas City, California, was in the

and that which was already there began to be removed. He thought it well to continue his experiments with the eucalyptus leaves, and on proving the result informed others what he had d'scovered. In a very short time the leaves of the eucalypta, tree fell into very general use among the engineers on the Pacific coast for removing scale from all boilers and for preventing cor-rosion. The value of the tree to American industry having thus accidentally been developed, its rapid growth having been demonstrated, and its usefulness in destroying the pests and maladies arising from marsh lands being proved by eminent physicians, a strong desire has arisen among the keepers and cul-tivators of park lands, as well as those who take great interest in ornamenting their grounds with forest vegetation entirely different from the native productions, to reproduce this tree in various parts of the country, not only as a curiosity, but also as one of the valuable additions to the productive resources of the United States in both an agricultural and commercial sense .-N. Y. Mail and Express.

AN ODD CEREMONY.

The Burial of an African King by the Noisy

Savage Subjects. Among the passengers on board the schooner Lottie Beard, brought to this port from Kabenda on her recent passage, was a young man of perhaps seventeen, who attracted the eyes of the observers that had gathered on the wharf to witness the arrival of the ves-

The young man's name was Arch home-sickness.

He was one of Bishop Taylor's colony A strange effect of light transmitted cough a solution of sulphate of quincluding men, women and children, and been made known by Sachs. From a apprentices. It sailed by steamer from series of experiments he has shown that New York on the 20th of last March. and first landed at Madeira. The next port was Teneriffe, one of the largest islands of the Canary group, where a day or two was spent. At Grand Canary islands a short stay was made, which allowed the party time to visit the Jesuit Cathedral. A change of steamers was here made, and the party embarked aboard the steamer Nubian and Sierra

Proceeding down the coast, Mayambia was reached, which was the headquar-ters at that time of Bishop Taylor.

as for his riding. A proposition to perpetuate his memory by founding a reading and reception room for stablemen and boys at Newmarket is meeting dinner and supper with him. The next day he picked out a place for us to In the vault of the Capucine Church pitch our tents and gave us a couple of nat Vienna, where the Austrian sovereigns have found their tombs, is a splendid and enormous sarcophagus raised by Joseph II. over the remains of his mother, Maria Theresa, and at its foot a plain iron box, in which are we landed, with a population of 500,-000. Shortly after we arrived at Kainscription, often repeated by him in benda a King of one of the more im-life: "I have got so far that I love portant towns died, and whenever a King dies a week is taken to bury him.

"In this case a huge coffin twelve the unfortunate Maximilian of feet long, nine feet high and three feet Mexico, by the side of which the Em- wide was built on a rack six feet high with immense wheels. It was only a short distance from the King's house to the burial-place, but the rack is moved only a short distance each day. A large delegation of natives Turned to Practical Use by Americans.

When a mail steamship line was esrude instruments, the principal one be-

> rack, which is rung at regular intervals. night is larger than in the daytime, and round and round in one spot, but do not move in a circle.

"The most impressive part of the ceremony is that performed by gilley-gilley doctors, or medicine men. Everybody gets drunk on the rum, which is purchased of English traders, and which is a great deal worse than American rum. While a certain part of the natives are holding services around the coffin, another party is engaged in digging an immense grave, gaged in digging at the which was over twenty feet deep. The grave is always dug at night by the grave is always dug at night by the light of torches made of native gum, and carried by women on the edge of the grave.

"Singing is kept up throughout the night. On the morning of the last day the coffin is lowered into the grave and the natives disperse to their homes. Nearly all the men on the coast have coats which they obtained from sailors in steamers by selling them parrots, and the women nearly all have garments of American cloth.

"Witchcraft prevails to a certain extent among the natives of Kabenda, and if any person has been offended in any manner by another person he charges him with witcheraft, and the gilley-gilley doctors take him in charge and administer a dose of sasswood. If the mixture makes the person vomit he is adjudged not guilty of witcheraft, but if he does not vomit he is looked upon as a witch. His lands and goods are taken from him and given to the per-son whom he has offended. This has been done since our party landed there, and it is hard to make them believe there is no such thing as witcheraft.' New Bedford Cor. Boston Globe.

THE BAD SPARROW.

A Massachu setts Farmer Accuses Him of

Destroying Our Native Birds. An Easthampton farmer who owns a large meadow on Manhan river tells me that the birds which used to frequent that region in summer are very much less numerous than formerly. Last summer he saw only a single bobolink where hundreds sang their sharp, shrill songs years ago. It is quite selshrill songs years ago. It is quite sel-dom of late years that he has seen the "cow" black-bird, or the bluejay in his meadows, He attributes their disap-pearance to the English sparrow, that voracious little fellow, which has come in such numbers and infests every nook and field, though he is Salinas City, California, was in the habit of filtering water in an old heater in order to free it as far as possible from the mineral qualities that formed scale in his boiler. Chemical compounds supposed to prevent the formation of scale had been used without effect, and Mr. Downie resorted to the filtering of water as a partial preventive. His process was to run the water through the heater and let it drain through the heater and let it drain through straw. One day be happened to be out of straw, but as the leaves from one of the encalyptus trees which stood near the mill were handy he employed them instead. To Mr. Downie's surprise the formation of scale in the boiler stopped

BUSINESS SUCCESS.

it Depends to Great Extent on the Ju

There is no subject of so great importance that suggests so little to the ordinary mind as the subject of advertising, and yet in the advertisements which are read every day and every week there is a potent force which controls the daily, weekly and annual purchases of the consumers. It is a ner of introducing wares to the great public. It is honorable and available, and goes direct to the intelligent buyers. Merchants who have any reputation at stake, or who intend to continue busiadvertisement, and people have come to place more dependence in the ads, and are not now, as formerly, on continual watch and ward to prevent swindles. Many leading houses have placards posted in the salesrooms, callsometimes gulled, and that every thing is not "as advertised." If this were not true, there would be no use for the placards. Times are changing, prices take it for granted that all business men of experience will admit the value of a judicious use of printers' ink. One failures in business. In mercantile pursuits, as in war, the

boldest and most aggressive become heroes. An aggressive policy is not necessary a reckless policy, because the former may pursue conservative and legitimate means without in the least jeopardizing capital or reputation. A ousiness house which pursues reputable methods in advertising can never be accused of reckless expenditure. To properly direct the advertising departent of an extensive business requires the most competent business ability It requires discretion and good, sound judgment to insure the greatest degree of success. If, however, the article advertised possesses real merit, it only requires to be persistently kept before the public to insure success. We have in mind a poor mechanic who many years ago workd at a bench re-pairing harness, and it came under his notice that the tug buckles in use were a continual source of trouble, causing a frequent demand for repairs, and during his leisure hours he perfected a model of an improved buckle in two parts. A few of them were manufactured, but as usual with most patents, nobody believed in them but the inventor. As a last expedient a friend was induced to spend a thousand dollars in advertising, for a half interest in the invention, and the result which followed was a handsome in-come, which placed both of them among the wealthy and independent capitalists of our progressive country. Innumerable instances of the same kind could be cited. Printers' ink is mighty, it is potent, and our successful mer chants are those who have used it free ly. Of course, there are many exceptions, but all large advertisers attribute their success to a liberal investment in printers' ink. Take any two houses that advertises extensively and one which does not, and watch the trade of the two houses for a day, or a week, or a month, and note the 100 m. rith which you are acquainted, one a month, and note the difference. The study will be of interest to you as affording a lesson in business enterprise of the kind that wins success in the lottery of life. The two firms may be equally matched in capital, and one may sell as cheap as the other, but people watch the papers now-a-days when they contemplate making purchases, and somehow they have come to regard the tirms which do not advertise as oldfogvish in their methods, and too far behind the times to be desirable places to buy goods. - Chicago Shoe and Leather Review.

PALATABLE REPTILES.

ome of the Salient Points of the Rapidly Growing Terrapin Industry. Baltimore is the greatest terrapin market in the world, just as the Chesa-

peake Bay is the greatest feedingground for these reptiles. It is esti-mated that out of this bay and its tributaries over \$1,500,000 worth are taken annually.

At the average price of \$30 a dozen, this means 600,000 terrapin, and it requires the steady work of over 500 men to eatch them. Like the canvas-back ducks, the terrapin feeds chiefly on water celery or water cress, and this grass is particularly abundant in the Chesapeake, more so in fact than in any other body of water in this country. This explains why the canvas-back duck, after leaving his British home further North than even New York aldermen go, flies straight to the Chesapeake every autumn. It explains, too, why the terrapin roost in its coves and along its shores and refuse to leave until taken away to grace the festivities of the dinner-table.

And yet terrapin is a comparatively recent dish. Within the present cen-tury one of the great planters of Anne Arundel County leaves it on the record that he bought the best terrapin in the Annapolis market for twelve and a half cents each, and that his slaves rebelled because he gave them terrapin instead of pork. Forty years ago old John M. Clayton, who was among the first to discover the gastronomic excellence of the terrapin, bought them in quantities, paying one dollar for an ox-cart load, which he would have dumped in his cellar like a ton of coal. Here the terrapin laid all winter, or until the de-mands of the table had exhausted the stock. It is said that Washington, and Lafayette, and Cornwallis, and Tarleton softened the asperities of Yorktown by dishes of terrapin, but they evidently kept the delicacy to themselves, for it never attained any great popularity until the last half century.

Now the call for terrapin comes from all parts of this country and Europe. President Cleveland frequently gets terrapin from Baltimore. Large ship-ments are made every week to New York York. Its growing popularity in En-gland is due to American influence. Those who have never seen a Britisher

of Wales, to all the modern improve ments; but terrapin, like beauty, is adorned the most when adorned the least, and it should always be served very hot. The true way to enjoy terra-pin is not to bury it amid the ruins of a multifarious bill of fare, but to give it

the whole field and plenty of favor.
With all his torpidity, the terrapin is an elusive creature, and adroitness combined with experience is needed to catch him. His great weakness is his feminpurchases of the consumers. It is a power which is not freely acknowledged a power which is not generally recognized, and yet it is vastly important in shaping the commercial transactions of the country. It is recognized by all classes as a regular and logitimate way. classes as a regular and legitimate man- terrapin happens to be in the neighborhood he will invariably come to the surface to see what the noise is about, and as soon as he shows himself he is elevated into the open air by a skillfully handled hand-net. Small iron dredges ness, make a strong effort always are used frequently to drag the places where their goods fully equal to the A favorite method is to shut in a feed-ing ground with seine heavily loaded at the bottom, and then to take a threepronged stick, something on the order of Neptune's trident, except that the prongs are placed triangularly, and ing attention to the fact that goods are sold "as advertised." which is a quasi-acknowledgment that customers are til he feels something move, and then he reaches down and hauls forth a diamond-back. Often, too, oystermen haul up terrapin in their dredges. Terrapin-farming is not the success

are more evenly regulated, and the credit system is dying out, all of which denotes improvement in the trade. We carried on extensively. One in Calvert carried on extensively. One in Calvert County is the largest. It consists of a small salt water lake. Board fences surround it to keep out the muskrats of the strongest arguments in its favor is found in the fact that among our extensive advertisers there are almost no filled with sand, and are so arranged that when the females enter they can not get out until taken out. The young terrapin are left in the nursery for ten months or a year. The curiosity ren-ders possible the training of the terrapin so that they respond when called at feeding time. They multiply rapidly. The best terrapin for eating purposes should measure six inches, and should be freshly caught. The very large terrapin are coarse as well as expensive.—
Baltimore Cor. N. Y. Times.

FURNACE-HEATING.

Four Points to Be Considered in the Selection of a Furnace.

1st. Be sure and put in a furnace capable of comfortable heating the building in the coldest weather without heating the fire-pot to red heat. The contraction and expansion due to the great changes of temperature in the furnace, when the fire has to be forced. soon loosen the joints of a furnace built up of several pieces, and permit the escape of the gases of combustion into the fresh air supply.

Wrought iron and steel-plate fur-naces are now made which are claimed by the makers to be superior to cast-iron furnaces, but it has been shown that wrought iron furnaces may leak after having been some time used.

It seems to be the general opinion of manufacturers of hot air furnaces that no rule can be made by which one can tell what size furnace he should use to heat a given amount of space. They say the only thing to go by is experience, taking into account the exposure of the building, location of furnace, etc.; hence an architect must rely upon the recommendation of the manufacturer, and it is, therefore, best to deal only with those who have a good reputation.

wooden or metal duct connecting the air chamber under the furnace with an opening in the outside wall of the building, preferably on the north or west side. This duct should as large as the opening in the base of the furnace. The air ply should on no account be taken from the cellar, because it is almost sure to be contaminated with gasses escaping from the furnace door, and, perhaps, there may be decaying matter or bad plumbing in the cellar, which also give

off injurious gases. The fresh air supply should not be brought in through an underground duct without taking especial precau-tions to have it air-tight, and should not pass across or near a drain or

3. A furnace is usually placed near the center of a building, the object being to have the flues conveying the heated air from it as short as possible. Hori-zontal flues for heated air are very undesirable, as the friction in them checks the current and involves loss of heat. The direction of the wind has a great influence on the action of hot-air flues, and for this reason it is better to place the furnace, not in the center, but toward that side of the house against which the winter winds blow most frequently and strongest. In the Northern States this be toward the northwest. If a building of large area is to be warmed by furnace heat, it will be much better to use two or three furnaces distributed over the area than one large central

4. The register and hot-air flues should be of ample size, as it is much better to have a large quantity of air admitted at a low temperature than a small quantity of air at a very high temperature. — Builder and worker.

Traps for Cockroaches.

Put a little molasses in the bottom of common tin basin, and a piece of board for the insects to walk up on, when they will slide down the slippery sides of the basin in their eargerness to get at the sweet. They will be unable to crawl up and get out of the sides of the basin, and they can then be destroyed by emptying them into the fire. If you by emptying them into the fire. If you have a sufficient quantity of molasses, they will smother in it. Or take a quart bowl of glazed ware, and a deep saucer from which the center has been cracked out. Place this broken saucer on the bowl and fill the edges with a little putty. When the putty hardens, you will have a capital cock-roach trap. You will be obliged to set sticks against the sides of the bowl for them to enter it, and of course bowl for them to enter it, and of course put molasses in the bowl. Cucumber parings scattered about the haunts of the roaches or washing the paint with alum water will drive away the pesis.

—Good Housekeeping.

Those who have never seen a Britisher essay for the first time a dish of terrapin have missed an interresting study in facial expression. Invariably he gazes upon it as if it were a plate of bolled fishing worms. Then after much persuasion he tastes it, and forevermore he is its patron and friend. The recipes are numerous, from the famous one of Sam Word, which captivated the Prince

CHARACTER IN WALK.

People's Feet a Sure Indication of Their

"Palmistry is the new art, I under stand, for delineating character," remarked a smart young detective, "or rather, it a very old one revived, but for our business the hands don't show half so much character as the feet. In foot-gear, if the subject be properly studied, there will be found more to indicate the character of the wearer than most people have any idea of. It's quite an easy matter for a man to dis-guise his facial appearance; it may be done by dyeing the hair or beard, or by cutting off the hair close, or by shaving the beard, or by wearing it in a different style; but a man old enough to wear a beard can never disguise his walk, he can't destroy the conformation of his feet, and if he have a tendency to run his shoes down in the heel it's an invaluable piece of information to the detective who wants him. Just to illus-trate how this works Ill tell you a story. "Not a great while ago I received tin-type picture of a young man who was wanted in the East. It was a very bad picture; part of the face was blurred, and only the eyes and nose were visible with distinctness and character enough to make it a comparative ly easy matter to pick out our man should we ever meet him. His clothing was well pictured, and its style, cut and finish gave us an idea as to where we might expect to run across such fellow. The clothing was nothing i not flashy, and we concluded it would be the style of dress a small-fry gambler would hanker after. We went to a gambling-house, and pretty soon we met a young who looked exactly like the party we wanted. We were just about to take hold of him, when his double, a man having his features, the color of his hair and eyes, turned up, and for an instant we didn't know what

"Either one of those two men might have been taken for the original of the tintype, and we don't know which was which. From their shoulders up the resemblance was astonishing, but it ended there. The utmost difference in their appearance was noted when the men commenced to stir about. Our man was a waiter by occupation, and we observed that one of the men while walking strode on boldly, putting out one foot in front of the other in almost two straight lines, while the other fel-low toed out, and when he walked it was apparently, as much as he could do to keep his heels from striking to-gether. My partner looked at him a moment and said: 'That is a waiter.'

"'How do you know?" I asked."
"'See how he walks,' was the reply He puts out each foot sideways as if he feared he was going to get tripped up on account of his long apron. Nearly all waiters toe out because of their long aprons. He's got the walk, and that's

"Well, it turned out to be true. was our man, and it was the simple matter of his style of walk, due to the conformation of his feet, that led to his arrest. We got him just in time, as he had considerable money with him, and he had decided to leave town at once. Now that was a clear case in proof of the character that is manifested in feet and in foot-gear, both shoes and boots. He walked with his toes turned out far out-and we knew that a man with an apron in front of him reaching to the bottom of his trousers naturally walks so that he strikes each foot against the farthest side of the apron, thus to prevent its tripping him up. Teamsters, or those of them who wear long rubber coats, do the same thing. Sometimes the character of a man's thoughts can be pretty nearly deter-mined by the way in which he walks when his mind is busy. Thieves and foxy people in general walk very much like a cat.

"But there is just as much character in boots and shoes as there is in the feet that wear them. It's a common belief that a big foot is a sure sign of good nature. My observation goes to show it's a sure sign of a very coarse nature. Then there is the long, slender shoe of the nervous crank and the short, wide boot of the pig-headed individual, who is just as much a crank. Look at the sandal worn by the Chinese; don't they suggest feeble intellect? Then think of the old wooden shoes worn by the old-country peas ants; ain't they perfectly adapted to the rough work out of doors? And see, too, the moccasin of the Indian; what better would suit his peculiar needs?

"Oh, yes; there is a good deal of character in boots and shoes, especially if they are old ones."-Texas News.

NATURE'S BEAUTIES.

On the Rio di Somno. Brazil, at the Dawn of Morning.

The soft tones of the dawn of a finmorning fell alike upon field and flood and tinged all creation with its rosy hues. The rick-colored banks glowed with the warm light that made the dripping leaves of forest, the ferns and flowers of the shore, all flash and sparkle like jewels. On the river, here and there, patches of rising vapor partly obscured its sheets of gleaming gold until a gentle breeze carried away the mist in the faintest of clouds. The fish splashed in the misty waters; gay blue-bronze king-fishers darted from their perches on the bleached skeleton trunks of stranded snags; while herons skimmed the waters with wide outstretched wing; clouds of the control of the contr noisy, chattering parroquets flew by, numerous small birds twittered and chirruped, and in the woods the roar of guaribas, or howling monkeys, echoed and re-echoed from cliff to cliff of the banks. It was a picture that even in the absence of personal comfort one could gaze upon with delight, and all nature seemed to welcome the rosy dawn and pure, fresh air after the bois terous, darksome night.—James Wells.

The Preferred Creditor.

"Mine fren'," said a Georgia mer chant to a drummer who used to frolic with him, after the former had compromised all around at forty cents on the mised all around at forty cents on the dollar and gained a year to wind up the business, "I'm goin' to make of you er—vot you call hierm—brevered greditor. How was dot?"

"Thanks, old fellow, thanks! I knew you wouldn't go back on me. How are you going to arrange it?" The merchant led him aside.

"Vell," said he, closing one eye, "I vant to tell you rite now that nobody vas gointer git a darn cent outer dis pizness."

"And you call this making me a pre ferred creditor?" The drummer's eyes could have been knocked out with a

"Vy not? You know all aboud it now, but dem udder vellers von't fine id out fur er year."—Macon (Ga.) Tele-

READING FOR THE YOUNG.

BY AND BY.

Lads with manly hearts and true, Sturdy hands to carry through High and bold endeavor, Shun the Street of By and By! Go not near—I'll tell you why; That's the road to Never.

Down the Street of By and By He that stands to gaze will spy Many a dreary token; Ruined walls where grass has grown. Wains of treasure overthrown. Houses wrecked and broken.

All is failure, gloom, despair: Cheerful hubbub hums not there, Axe nor hammer clashes; Mist, and mold, and silence deep! While the townsfolk drowse or weep, O'er the whitened ashes.

Turn not down its winding track—
Whose enters comes not back;
Ah! the woe, the pity!
Forward, lads, with carnest brow—
Tread the busy street of Now,
On to Fortune City.
— Little Folks.

NEW YEAR RESOLVES.

entleness, Self-Denial, Courtesy and Other Good Traits Which Do Not Belong to the "Muff," But the Real, Hearty, Man-

ly Boy. While the year is young we, one and all, examine ourselves, and many are the good resolves we make to have a fair, clear record when the New Year shall have become old. If I were a boy, full of warm, healthful glow, eagerly longing to do good-and who can tell? perhaps some great things, too-I should resolve to cultivate kind and polite manners, and use them at home. I should try to deal very gently with the little sisters, though I didn't care two straws about their dollies or kit-tens, and couldn't help being annoyed with their mischievous pranks.

And then I should try to help mother, when she looks so tired and worn. If her arm aches from carrying the teething baby, it would not be amiss to coax him away for an hour or so. Right here comes in another victory—conquering your own spirit and love of case. Do I mean that I should forget to be a real, live boy, spend all the time in work, wear a long face, and forget to laugh? No, indeed; and I should not forget, when a man, that "all work

and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

I should talk with parents and teachers about the lives of successful men, and endeavor early in youth to find out what I could do best, and learn to use my eyes, ears, brains and limbs to some advantage to others as well as myself. I should feel that, if I could not be the President, I could be an honest woodcutter, doing the work so deftly and well that double pay should be mine, and my labor would be in demand.

And then, early in youth is just the time to begin self-denying and shunning hurtful habits, beginning with saying "No!" to the schoolmate who should ask me to read the trashy, sensational books, full of impossible adventures for the youths, instead of mastering the dry arithmetical problems, though the teacher might not be look-

ing, and the book appeared interesting.

Another resolve will prove a difficult task; but I certainly shouldn't sleep late in the morning, though the blankets be ever so soft and warm, and the air stinging cold. Such a victory the sleepy boy gains over himself who "springs" from his warm couch, gets a little wood and water for the kitchen, and meets with a bright face the family at breakfast.

In the list of self-denyings and helpful habits I place "learning to care for the pennies," and taking care of per-sonal property, clothing, toys, books, and the like. Boys should know the money value of comforts and luxuries, and to early help themselves to be just, but not miserly. It requires resolutions for both big and little boys to pass windows full of tempting candies and fruits, or beautiful marbles and tops, when a few pennies jingle in the pockets; yet if the pennies are saved until a sufficient sum is gotten together, a good paper or youth's magazine can be ordered, which is a constant delight

and helper toward future benefits. Our American young people are accused of lacking veneration and respect for the aged. A boy seeking to turn over a new leaf upon New Year's Day can not afford to forget this point. Courtesy and good manners are often the means of secondary that whele life. the means of smoothing the whole life-path of the boy and man. By good manners I do not mean foppishness, but a manly, respectful bearing and deference paid to the wishes of others. It is only the savages who "shelve" the old folks when their usefulness is over.

Assumed courtesy is easily detected. There is only one way to wear it as a well fitting garment, and that is to treat well every man, woman and child, and I must add the dumb animals. These latter learn quickly what good treatment means. By so doing the kindly feeling becomes second nature, and the outside courtesy easy and not strained. To curb the hot, quick temper, and restrain bitter, biting words, when angered or wounded, is an uphill,

when angered or wounded, is an uphill, difficult task, and many failures must occur before the haughty spirit can be ruled; yet perseverance makes this resolve possible.

No! The boy I have pictured is not a muff; his laugh and shout ring out loudly in town ball, black man and remunel cult and the wears out the pommel-pull-away; he wears out the knees of his trousers, and is continually out at the elbows. In the winter, snow balling, skating and coasting claim every moment of his spare time. In-deed, the keeping of one-half his New Year resolves costs him an effort. So much the better; it proves that he is in earnest, and no weak, half-way boy. Little by little he gains the victory over self, while having a genuine good time and gaining a store of strength, both physical and mental, which will enable him to run well the race that is before him.—N. Y. Examiner.

A HOME OF HIS OWN.

Poor Little Humpbacked Joe, the News-boy, Saved His Money and Got His Wish. In a Newsboys' Home a visitor ob-served a child's high-chair standing in

a corner of the dining-room. "Have you a child here?" he asked

the matron. "No. That is our little Joe's,"

A sudden silence followed. Even the boys standing near checked their noise and skirmishing for a few min-

ates.

"Who was Joe?" asked the visitor.

"A little fellow," said the matron,
"who came to us when he was but six
years old. He was a humpback and a years old. He was a humpback and a cripple, never having grown after he was five. But he was a bright, pushing little fellow, and a very affectionate child. He slept here and took most of his meals here. That is his chair. I—I gave it to him. The superintendent said I favored him. Well, I was fond of Joe. We have a savings bank into which the boys put their pennies or dimes every week. It gives them the habit of economy. Joe began saving

when he first came to us. He would bring his five or ten cents every Satur-

day, laughing.
"I'm saving up to have a bome of my own when I'm grown up, he would

my own when I'm grown mp, he would say.

"He had neither father nor mother, nor any kinsfolk, and I don't know what was the boy's idea of a home of his own. He was very happy here—a sort of ruler among the other boys. Yet he went on saving, and always for that purpose. He was never a strong boy, and when he was sixteen a heavy cold he took went to his lungs. It only needed a week or two to make an end of his poor little body. One day he said to me, just after the clergyman had been with him: 'That money I've saved—it will be enough to pay the saved—it will be enough to pay the doctor and buy a coffin for me.'
"But, Joe, I said, how about the

home of your own?'
"He did not answer me at first, and then he smiled, saying: 'That's all right!' and he held my hand tight. 'T'll have it. 'That's all right!'

"The next day it was all over. We took Joe's money and paid the doctor and bought him a coffin. It didn't need a big one. The boys clubbed together, giving ten cents each, and bought a lovely pillow of white roses, with 'Our Joe,' on it. Every boy got a tag of black on his arm to go to the funeral. He had his own home then, sir. But wherever he was, I think the roses

must have pleased him."

She fell behind as we passed on, and dusted little Joe's chair with her apron, setting it reverently apart into a quiet corner. — Youth's Communion.

IMPORTANCE OF SUGAR.

The Prehistoric Way of Obtaining the Sugar is one of the most important of

foods. When it does not exist as such it has to be manufactured in the body out of starch. Thus when primeval man discovered grains that could serve as food, such as wheat, oats, Indian corn, rice and the like, he doubtless ground the grains slowly between the teeth. This broke up the grain so that saliva could act upon the starch. But only a small portion of the starch granules would be thus broken, and the saliva, acting upon them, gave but little sugar. In the stomach the cover-ing of the starch grains was dissolved off, and the secretion of the pancreas, similar to saliva in this regard, converted it into sugar. As such it could be taken up into the blood and carried on to the liver, where it was stored up in the shape of "animal starch" until needed, and sent into the blood again as sugar into which it reconverted as the system needed it. This was the old-fashioned, pre-historic way of obtaining the sugar from the starchy foods. Milk contains free sugar, as does the juice of many fruits and plants, and the wild honey-bee came also to the wild man's aid to less-en the work of his jaws and pancreas. The whole catalogue of nut-bearing trees, the seeds of all fruits and of all trees, the secus the grasses furnished him with starch for his internal sugar factory. The grinding of grain between stones grinding of grain between sto worked by hand, and finally water or steam, has finally re-moved almost all labor from the teeth in the way of preparing the different grains for the action of the sugar-mak-ing digestive juices. The invention of cooking was still greater progress in the way of saving work. The action of heat is to burst the capsule in which each little grain of starch is inclosed, thus allowing the saliva to gain access to the interior of each particle, hastening the change into sugar. Not only his, but the heat does considerable of this changing in the absence of all di-gestive juices. For this reason toast is much more easily digested than bread ment, and popcorn is more agreeable to the weakened stomach than Boston brown bread or hasty pudding .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat

TO POLISH HICKORY.

Valuable Suggestions for Wood-Workers, Painter and Amateur Mechanics. First clean all spots and rough places off. For this purpose use fine sandpaper, even if it does take a little longer. No. 1 for surfacing and No. 14 for rough

sanding. It will pay to do so. After sanding, rub a light coat of raw linseed oil on (take a rag to do so); add a little japan, about the same quantity you would if it was priming lead used. After it has dried in, take white shelac, thin with spirits of wine (or alcohol), and run over it lightly. After dry-ing, sand down again and give it a stout coat of varnish. Rub down with pumice stone and oil, wash with castile soap and water, clean thoroughly, and give another light coat of rubbing varnish. Rub that down with pumice and water, finish and your job is done. The reason we give it the oil first is that without it the shellae, if used, not hav-

ing much, if any, penetrating power, the varnish is liable to scale off after being run awhile in the weather. Also the same the weather. Also the same objection is found in putting the varnish on first; being quicker than oil in its setting qualities, it is not as good a like the safest. penetrator as oil. The oil is the safest plan. We prefer using oil to rub the first coat of varnish, because if there are any places rubbed through, the danger from the grain raising is not so great, because it does not stand so long in the water. The little time taken to wash it will not hurt it any. A polished wood job should not be striped. only the irons leaded and blacked off.— Carriage Monthly.

Female Theater Ushers.

One of the positions filled in Europe by women, but here reserved for men, is that of usher in the theater. In many places women have charge of the sale of seats in the box office. They wear dainty white muslin caps with great red or blue satin bows on them, and in their neat gowns add much to the dec-orative effect. If you drop the smallest orative effect. If you drop the smallest article they will restore it to you. Just before leaving the theater the other evening, says a lady now traveling on the continent, one of the ladies in our party discovered that she had lost her eye-glasses. "You will find them at the box-office," said the young lady who brought us our footsstool. The owner was rejoiced. As she had been promenading in the foyer she supposed the glasses had been trampled upon.—Baltimore Sun.

-The engineer of an Alabama coal mine got into a discussion about religion with his fireman, and the water ran out of the boiler and an explosion followed. While four or five men were killed, neither of the two men was hurt—Chi-

cago Herald. -The curious observation that fric-—The curions observation that friction fails to produce heat in metals unler the influence of magnets is now being discussed. Metals so exposed have been turned in a lathe quite cold.